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"KEYNOTING" IS FAVORITE PURSUIT NOW OF ALL THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES; TAFT IN LEAD

Pre-Campaign Utterances from Oyster Bay, Beverly and Seagirt Sages

(By C. S. ALBERT.)

[Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Keynotes and declarations of party principles are becoming so thick that the voter can not poke his head out of a window without catching a pre-campaign utterance in his eye. Conveying the confidential information to Taft and Wilson that they were nominated at Chicago and Baltimore furnished the basis for proclaiming the leading keynotes. At the same time Colonel Roosevelt formulated his ideas into the longest speech ever delivered by him in readiness for pouring it forth on the night of August 5, when the Bull Moose convention assembled in Chicago. The Republican Progressives of New Jersey, in organizing the third party movement in that State, rather took the words out of the Colonel's mouth and enunciated the planks of the new order. In addition, several faithful lieutenants belonging to all three of the parties made some notable addresses and began indicating the precise lines on which the battle of this autumn will be fought.

Taft Gets Start.
President Taft was the first to get a good running start. He canceled all engagements, let golf go by default, although it was raining anyway, shucked his coat and in four days arranged his reply to Senator Root's speech of notification, which set forth the views entertained by the Old Guard.

A pretty program was framed up for the Republican notification. The committee was entertained at luncheon and then stationed on the south lawn of the White House while the President delivered his address from the portico.

The President squared himself with the platform adopted at Chicago, giving it a clear and succinct interpretation and also enumerating the issues he thinks should be placed before the people for their approval or disapproval. There will be no hedging, dodging or straddling of the political questions now being discussed, and the President will cover every subject he thinks the people are interested in.

The tariff led in importance in the speech, and a close second was the President's review of the achievements of his administration and his claim that the platform promises of

1908 have been lived up to. The President analyzed the differences between the Democratic and Republican planks on the tariff and expressed a willingness that the people shall have all possible information as to the attitude of the parties before going into election booths in November.

Tariff Revision.
The President firmly believes the Republican doctrine of tariff revision after careful investigation of tariff schedules and conditions in this country and abroad is acceptable to the vast majority of those who understand the intricacies of customs taxation.

He intimated that if the people prefer to try the Democratic theories they may prepare for periods of business disturbance and distrust until the manufacturer and business man ascertain what action the Democrats will take. This would mean, he sought to demonstrate, loss of employment to thousands of workmen pending the readjustments that would follow legislation for revision.

The work of the administration for three and a half years was carefully reviewed by the President, who hopes the people may take an interest in what has been accomplished and judge the administration not only by its achievements in the past, but by the promises that will be made for the future.

Wilson Camping Out.
Governor Wilson abandoned his own home and took up life at the residence of a friend to be free from visitors and interruptions. He spent nearly three days in rounding out his opinions. He will receive the Democratic notification committee Aug. 7. In outlining his intentions the Governor would say nothing beyond this sentence: "I expect to make the speech as brief as I can, although brevity will not be my principal aim."

As preliminary to his work Col. Roosevelt performed a number of strenuous turns, including a boat-rowing feat, and then settled down to arranging the longest speech of his career, which is going some. He whipped it all together and then saw a chance to make some capital out of the various reports submitted by the Stanley committee that investigated the Steel Trust. He thereupon added another long chapter on the control of corporations.

The Bull Moose.
Col. Roosevelt is credited with having approved the platform adopted by the Progressive State convention in New Jersey and it is supposed he will follow the lines laid down in his speech of August 5. The fourteen

planks selected by the Bull Moose organization of New Jersey become of unusual interest and follow:

"1—Nomination of party candidate for President and Vice President by direct primaries.

"2—Election of President and Vice President by popular vote.

"3—Direct election of United States senators.

"4—Simpler and easier methods whereby the people may amend the constitution of this state and of the United States.

"5—The initiative, referendum and recall.

"6—The submission to the people of an amendment to the state constitution giving women the same right to vote as men.

"7—A national progressive income and inheritance tax.

"8—Government ownership and operation of express, telegraph and telephone service.

"9—Protective tariff limited to the difference in cost of production here and abroad and a downward revision of the present tariff. Where competition has been destroyed by monopoly and the tariff is used to exact unjust tribute from the people, it should be abolished.

"10—Solution of the trust problem by strict governmental regulation and control through a commission and by the abolition of all special privilege.

"We favor forbidding by law the practice of selling below cost in certain areas for the purpose of destroying competition, while maintaining higher prices in others; refusing to sell to customers who trade with business rivals, making combinations to control prices to limit output or to divide territory, the monopoly of natural resources for the purpose of stifling competition.

"11—Revision of the patent law, so that patents shall encourage American inventions, but shall no longer be a shelter for monopoly, and to that end we demand that all future patents shall be open to public use on payment of a royalty to the patentee fixed by the government.

"12—Laws providing for the government ownership and operation of railroads and all other public utilities in Alaska, and for the leasing of all Alaska coal, mineral and timber lands, with a provision that non-use shall work a forfeiture of the lease.

"13—We oppose the Aldrich financial scheme and favor unrestricted competition in banking.

"14—A law authorizing the interstate commerce commission to fix railroad freight and passenger rates and regulate interstate commerce."

Northwestern railroad. In it the commandant has his headquarters, and the executive staff is quartered there. On the north side of the parade grounds are two dormitories, facing the two main dormitories opposite.

Pictureque Surroundings.
Back of the administration building are the officers' quarters, in every respect modern houses, complete and fitted up by the government. In the center stands the commandant's residence, facing the lake, and as the grounds extend into the ravine the picturesque quality of the quarters is marked. There are plans under way for making the natural beauties of the ravine and the patches of wild wood on either side into one of the most attractive spots of the north shore of Lake Michigan. From the eminence occupied by the training station Lake Michigan itself appears in all the attractiveness that has made this inland water famed for other things beside commerce.

As the special drills take hold on the public fancy and the Wednesday events draw thousands to the naval station parade grounds, the inland seamen, now making ready for service on the one or the other ship, will loom no less important than their fellow seamen of either the Atlantic or the Pacific Coast stations. Without men, the country may add one dreadnought to another and not materially increase its naval strength. And as the time is still distant when the United States is likely to fall behind in naval equipment, there is much to be said for an institution that, like the Lake Michigan training station, looks to the perfecting of young men for service in defense, if need be, of the stars and stripes.

A problem that concerns the navy department not a little is how to keep the men from leaving the service after their first term of enlistment expires. Rear Admiral Dillingham has been a strong advocate of the country doing its very best for the benefit of the men in naval service. Last year it was estimated that about 76 per cent of the men in the navy were on their first enlistment, 16 per cent on their second, and only about four per cent on their third. Pointing to these figures, naval experts claim that as yet the American navy is hardly anything more than a navy for the training of green hands. This may be regarded as a rather strong statement, but it is a fact that not enough men remain in the service, then it is also a fact that preliminary training, including the handling of recruits in an intelligent manner must go far toward reconciling those entering the naval service of the nation with a vocation that essentially brings out the manly qualities of those who thus go down to the sea in ships.

BIG RAILWAY STATION.

It is said that the new railroad station at Leipzig, Germany, will beat the Pennsylvania terminal in Manhattan for size. It will cover 165,000 square yards, and there will be enough tracks to admit of the arrival or departure of fifty trains at one time. The structure will cost \$35,000,000.

GREAT LAKES STATION FOR TRAINING MEN-O'-WARSMEN

Comparatively few persons, it is probable, are cognizant of the fact that the United States maintains on an inland water place where men-o'-war-men are made for the ships of Uncle Sam's big navy, yet such in the case, says the C. S. Monitor.

The Great Lakes naval station, located 32 miles from Chicago, is one of four places of the kind. The Rhode Island and Virginia establishments figure much more frequently in the public print, and with the entrance of the American nation as a dominant factor in the Pacific, the San Francisco naval station also is mentioned much oftener than was formerly the case. As for the Great Lakes station, the government conceived the idea of making the merits of the fresh water institution better known to the hundred million or more Americans who

Need More Men For Navy.
One of the means toward that end has been the instituting a series of special spectacular exhibition drills to be given on Wednesday of each week through the summer months, and on June 5 there was held the first of these drills.

Need More Men For Navy.

Some idea of the importance of having an adequate number of men for the ships when an exigency arises was conveyed recently when the call came to send American warships to Cuba. The Brooklyn navy yard was almost stripped of marines. There were so few men left that the commandant's office at the navy yard was without its regular sentry. But it takes considerable training before a recruit is fit for actual service. And it was for the purpose of encouraging enlistment that the Illinois special drills were added to the regular training in the hope that more youths would come to see the attractiveness of the life on the sea.

The special Wednesday afternoon exhibitions take place on the grand parade grounds at 4 o'clock and continue two hours. More than 1000 naval recruits in white uniforms participate in them and the regular band of the station furnishes the martial music. The signal drill especially is interesting and attractive. In the drill the gaily colored flags are drawn at a signal from the legs of the sailors and as they go through the various movements they call out the signals in unison. The drills under arms include marching and counter marching and the selections from the manual of arms.

Particular interest attaches to the boat drills, which show how a boat is lowered and hoisted under way, how lifelines are used, muzzling oars, feathering oars, "Up Oars!" etc. Every now and then there is heard the boat call of the burler. Then there are concerts by the station band and patriotic singing by the "jacksies." Occupying 182 acres extending from the lake on the east to the Northwest

ern railroad on the west, the Great Lakes naval training station sprang into being largely as a result of the war with Spain. Rear Admiral Ross, known as the father of the station, took possession of the establishment in the summer of 1905. He and his naval associates had come to the conclusion that the American sailor of the seacoast was no longer all-sufficient, and that the Great lakes would have to solve this feature of the naval problem.

Training Of Recruits.

The Great lakes station is capable of accommodating 2500 men. The moment a recruit is received he goes on probation to the reception barracks, where he remains for 21 days. The apprentice seaman is sent later to the main barracks, and then his work and instruction begin. He is taught the care of clothing, blankets and equipment and how to swim, and after he understands thoroughly what is expected of him the young recruit is ready for the drill hall. Meanwhile the government has given the new arrival a \$75 outfit of clothing and the clothes he wore when he reached the training station are packed up and sent home.

Undoubtedly the part of the training that most of the young recruits look forward to with the greatest anticipation is the assignment to the one or other men-of-war on which they may enter upon some extended ocean cruise. Before this takes place, however, the young men have to be taught how to tie knots, splice ropes, make hitches and bowlines and coil down gear. Having also been assigned to a battalion, the apprentice seaman is initiated in the handling of a semaphore—that is, signaling with arms—and the "wig-wag" method, which is signaling with flags. He is likewise made acquainted with the rifle and target practice.

There are 39 buildings included in the Great Lakes naval training station. The administration building is a handsome structure, with a tall tower. This building stands at the head of the parade grounds, facing Sheridan road and the Chicago &

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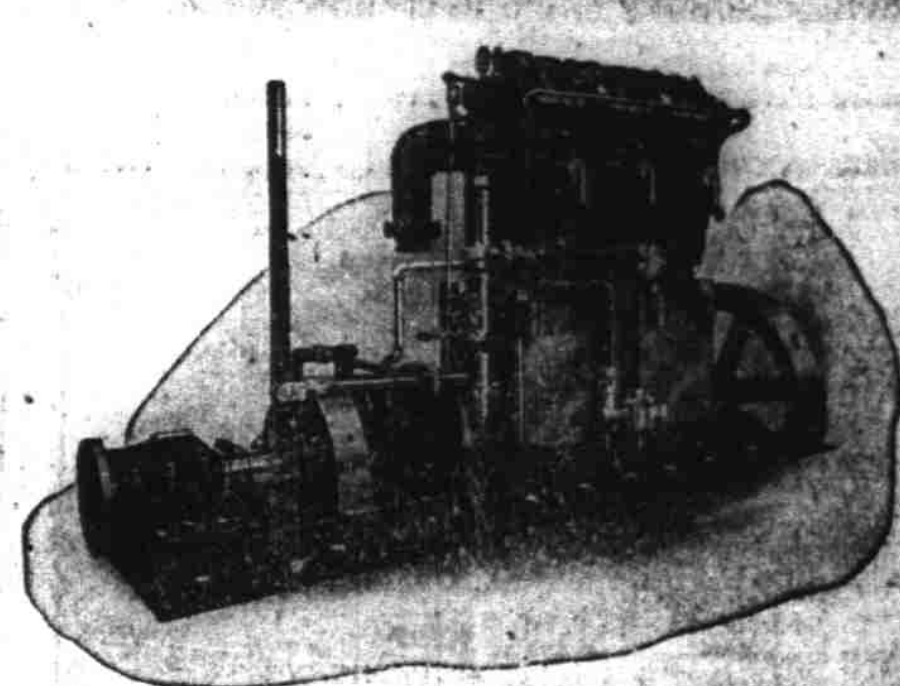
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